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A

TREATISE

ON THE

TRUE NATURE AND USES

OF THE

BATH WATERS.

By JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

Of EDINBURGH, but now at BATH.

[Price One Shilling.]

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ON THE

TRUE NATURE AND USES

OF THE

BATH WATERS.

THE ſtory, if I recollect right, of the firſt diſcovery of medicinal or healing virtues in the hot ſulphureous waters at Bath, is, in a few words, the following:—Bladud the ſon of a King of England, near three thouſand years ago, was ſhunned and caſt out from his father's court an infectious and a loathſome leper. Wandering wretched in Somerſetſhire, near theſe parts, he was hired or employed, it ſeems, to take care of ſwine, and being emaciated and chilled with the diſeaſe, he was glad for warmth to ſleep among thoſe foul animals; one of which, being ſmitten or infected with Bladud's leproſy, was led by nature to theſe warm ſprings. Some days after, on miſſing that leprous hog, Bladud went in ſearch of it, and happily found it lying very comfortably among the warm mud, perhaps in the very ſpot where, inſtead of being entirely open to the

heavens and unobſtructed with buildings of any kind, they have now ſo fooliſhly and unfortunately built play and drinking-houſes, or midnight *Baal* and gaming-rooms, for the deſtruction of the ſouls, bodies, and eſtates of mankind.

On bringing out the ſtrayed hog, and probably waſhing him in the adjacent river, or rubbing him dry in the ſun's-beams, he found the hog perfectly cured of the leproſy. Surprized and encouraged by this great and unexpected cure of the hog, Bladud very naturally and wiſely, no doubt, ſtript and ſolaced himſelf in that warm mud bath, in the ſweet freſh open air, for many days or weeks, quenching his thirſt with the ſame, or with the water of the neighbouring river, and living on ſorrel, water-creſſes, berries, or other vegetable productions; he thereby obtained a ſafe, eaſy, radical, and permanent cure, becauſe, very fortunate for Bladud, there were not in thoſe days either pumps, pumpers, hoſpitals, ſchemes for pauper apothecaries, phyſicians, chairmen, guides, nor ſubſcriptions:—and nature alone was both maſter and miſtreſs of the ceremonies.

On this, returning home to his father's court, he was well received; and immediately, or on his being made King, he brought theſe waters, or rather mud, or warm earth baths, into great fame, and occaſioned a town to be built near the waters, which has now become not ſo much an haven of health—as a charming rendezvous for the rich and gay men and women of this world.

Thus we find, if the ſtory be true, that a hog was at once both the doctor, diſcoverer, or pointer-out of the virtues of the Bath waters—and the firſt patient whoſe cure is by

our

our *ſo juſtly celebrated* hiſtorians recorded: and ſome modern writers are of opinion that, ſince the ſprings have been hid from Heaven, and built over, and the people incorporated into a great body *civil* and *politic*, there have not been wanting a copious ſucceſſion of both doctors and patients, evidently belonging to the ſame ancient family.——But to be more ſerious.

Great is the number of people, who from moſt parts of the world, reſort to *Bath*, for the recovery of health; and much greater are the numbers that croud thither from various other motives. It is a melancholy aſſertion, but I believe a true one, that as many perſons who come here well, die, or go away in a bad ſtate of health, as there are of diſeaſed who receive perfect cures. The former is owing, in my opinion, to the conſtant racket of amuſements and diſſipation;—to the crouds which are crammed up for many hours every night, in over-heated rooms, both public and private;—and above all, to gaming, and to frequent and fatiguing dancing in that poiſoned air. Need I mention, moreover, the fatal effects of tea, coffee, hot water, and hot—clayey—heavy indigeſtible bread, drenched with oiled butter in the morning, with poiſonous wine at dinner; and ſoured with apathy, chagrin, the agitations of play, and low ſpirits, at night,——Need I add too, the ridiculous and often fatal (at leaſt for progeny) tight lacing of the ladies of the *Ton*; and the *enervating*,—*exhauſting indulgencies*, and late hours, of both men and women of faſhion!

That ſo many leave *Bath* in the ſame, or in a worſe ſtate of health than that they were in on their arrival, is to be

 aſcribed,

aſcribed, not ſo much to want of efficacy in the waters, as to the trifling and improper uſe of them, and to the irrational ſtate of general medical practice.

I have often, in this city, ſeen ſix or eight hundred people in one room, and at one of Mr. DAWSON'S *balls, in* 1778, *there were actually above one thouſand; with ſix large fires, and five ſuperb chandeliers, blazing with two hundred candles; with one ſmall door open, and before that door a large ſcreen! They ought to have had, if poſſible, machinery to have raiſed the roof and ceiling a dozen feet from the tops of the walls;—or at leaſt have put out ſome of the fires, opened both the doors, and ſprinkled a gallon or two of camphorated ſpirits and vinegar about the room in the courſe of the evening. How many beautiful-blooming young ladies, and handſome young men, who have gone or been ſent to this market, have I ſeen die, by whirling thoughtleſsly for a few months, in that giddy vortex, even in the few years I have been acquainted with this gay place.*

Behold, a ſlight ſketch of medical and other practice at Bath:*——

A ſick man comes to *Bath* for the recovery of his health: ——by the journey, by change of air and of the ſcenes of life, together with his *own prudence*, and the natural *undirected* uſe of theſe excellent waters, he is reſtored.

* I think it but juſtice to declare, that, I have the moſt cordial friendſhip and eſteem for many Gentlemen in the practice of phyſic and ſurgery. I believe that the generality of medical men in the world are worthy reſpectable characters, and good citizens. It is againſt their manner of treating diſeaſes in general, that I inveigh, and by no means againſt the Gentlemen themſelves,—for I have not the ſmalleſt perſonal enmity againſt any individual whatever, in either the medical or chirurgical department.

Another

Another comes; his diſeaſe is more obſtinate, or he is not ſo fortunate: he languiſhes on, or grows worſe through the ignorance, or perhaps knavery of thoſe about him, or in conſequence of uſing the waters, which are in his caſe highly improper. But, what's to be done! he is at *Bath*—he finds no relief from his phyſicians' preſcriptions—he has conſulted three of them—all eminent *in their way;*—his apothecary, too, is an exceeding good ſort of a good-natured man—and as he is at *Bath*, why it was natural for him to try the waters.——

Well: A *third* miſerable object arrives;—a debauched—debilitated Nobleman!——no, a well-fed rich Citizen:—— he is beſet and ſtunned the moment he arrives, with a dozen fiddles, *baſe*-viols and great Bells†—the Doctor is ſent for: —" the Doctor is very buſy; he is engaged at preſent *(at Cards)* but will wait on you as ſoon as poſſible." He arrives. " I am very bad, Doctor, very ill indeed! extreme weakneſs, —and excruciating pain; ——but here is a letter from my good friend Dr. ———, of London §.—It will inform you better than I can tell you——of my——my deplorable, my wretched ſituation."——

Now, this happens to be really a caſe in which bathing in and drinking theſe powerful waters, *properly*, without any medical

† Alluding to impertinent and ridiculous cuſtoms at Bath.

§ The miſerable patient fancies that the Bath Doctor is more ſkilful than Æſculapius himſelf, becauſe he tells him all his complaints before he has opened the letter, or aſked him one queſtion; little dreaming that his London brother had wrote to the phyſician he had recommended him to at Bath, both his caſe, and his circumſtances, three poſts before the patient arrived.

help,

help, would immediately give the happieſt relief; and, by perſevering, would perfectly cure: ſtrictly attentive to regimen, &c. he ought immediately to lave and refreſh his painful, weary, dry, ſcorbutic, or leprous limbs, in the charming—in the luxurious tepid tide!——and while the greedy pores drank in for hours the milky antidotal balſam——he ſhould quaff in full cups (ſo long as nature called for it, and delighted in it) the ſpecific fluid. But, alas! the miſerable man muſt firſt be prepared:——he muſt not touch, nor even think of the water, till he has taken ſeveral dozens of ſaline draughts, nervous alexipharmic boluſſes, anodyne draughts, (to ſettle the commotions raiſed by the nervous alexipharmic boluſſes)—febrifuge powders; quart bottles of pectoral aperient apozem—and three doſes of cooling phyſic—to unload and undo, what the ſaline draughts, the hot irritating boluſſes—the pectoral apozem—the febrifuge powders—the anodyne draughts, and the hot room with double doors, ſand bags, and double lifting, have done. He may now venture to drink the water; and, by and by, to bathe.——Well; he goes out and feels refreſhed with the pure cool air:—he drinks a glaſs of the water at the Croſs Bath*.—It is the moſt grateful, and the moſt comfortable liquor he ever taſted.—— *Nature* is delighted with its ſimple, friendly, and very genial influences.—*She* calls aloud for more: but not one drop more for the whole world. The Doctor has ordered a gill glaſs twice a day: *in a few weeks* he may indulge him, and at the King's Bath, with even double that quantity.

* The notion of firſt the Croſs-Bath water, then that of the Hot-Bath Pump-Room, and after a while the water in the great Pump-Room, gives the Doctor an air of ſcience and cautious diſtinction: but it is in fact a mere hum,—a trick,—a diſtinction without any material difference; calculated only to exhauſt the purſe and the patience of the deluded patient.

" Well, well! exclaims the paſſive patient, to be ſure it does not ſignify applying to a Doctor, unleſs we follow his directions."

Next morning the patient is carried into the Bath—Nature is glad—*ſhe* chuckles and exults in its ſoothing and moſt comfortable influences.——But, " Mr. Norris," ſhouts the chairman, " Maſter's time's up."—Sir, ſays the guide, you muſt riſe, (from the phraſe and appearance of the poor objects, I could never help thinking on the reſurrection of the dead, and of the puniſhments in the world to come, due to the miſcreants who thus raiſe them before their time.)—— " Yes, Sir, you muſt riſe; your time is up; you have been " in ten minutes:——The Doctor orders you *not* to ſtay in " *no* longer."——Pray, ſtop a few minutes, ſays the Patient,—it's *ſo* comfortable—I feel *ſo* eaſy.—" Come, come, " Sir, you muſt riſe,"——(that is, get out of the bath)— " it's two minutes more than your time;"——Well, to be ſure, the Doctor knows beſt what's proper.——(His *own feelings*, and the loud, the importunate calls of Nature are nothing.)——The unfortunate patient goes on in this manner for ſome weeks bathing twice a week; or, if the Doctor is very bold, or the patient reſolute, thrice a week, and for even twenty minutes each time;——he is no better. How is it poſſible? The good effects of the little water he drinks, are counteracted by the medicines, food, or wine, he ſwallows at home, or the drops he mixes with it at the bar of the Pump-Room: then crammed into a black box, the ſhape nearly, and ſize of the caſe of a thorough-baſs viol,—he is ſmothered in that, and in the hot blankets, till he is put into a hot bed, where he is to ſweat out every drop of the genial moiſture his pores had ſucked in.——He riſes in a few

few hours, almoſt dead with ſuffocation, fatigue, and fever; ——nor muſt he ſtir out that day, for he is told, that the cool air would kill him.

Now this ſame unfortunate man, in whoſe caſe theſe waters were really proper, ought to have begun to drink the waters, and to have bathed, the very day he arrived in town. ——Medicines were unneceſſary; or perhaps hurtful:—— He ought to have drunk daily *gradually* in the courſe of the twenty-four hours, one or two, or perhaps three quarts of the water, warm, ſweet, and unadulterated from the kind breaſt of nature;—and in the moderately tepid bath daily—in her ſoft lap, he ought to have been ſolaced and cheriſhed for ſeveral hours. Meanwhile the cool air, moderate exerciſe, and a prudent attention to diet, &c. would have reſtored the unfortunate ſufferer to health and to its concomitant bleſſings. Inſtead of that, he falls a victim to diſeaſe, ignorance and obſtinacy—to mention nothing worſe; —or languiſhing a few months, he returns home as ill as when he came;—or goes to a place from whence he ſhall never—never return.

Many cures have I compleated, which the regular Medical Faculty had in vain attempted to perform. Sometimes with my peculiar methods, and medicines alone; at other times, without any other aſſiſtance than theſe powerful waters.—But in thoſe caſes, the patients drank daily, perhaps, two quarts of the water; and bathed in it for two, three, or four hours at one time.——Indeed, in the cure of *ſome diſeaſes*, my patients have lived one third of their time in a milky tepid bath of common pure water, milk and water, bran

bran and water, or water impregnated with the common aromatic, bitter, ſpecific or antidotal herbs, flowers, barks, &c.

A patient, a cripple, totally helpleſs, whom I cured ſo as to walk about the city in a month, without crutches, after he had been turned out of the BATH HOSPITAL as altogether incurable, nay, he ſaid in a worſe ſtate of health than when he went in; (in conſequence of being confined *there* eight long painful months) this man, on being told by a guide, that ſtaying in the bath for three or four hours would certainly kill him; that it was totally unprecedented, except by Dr. Graham's patients,—was anſwered, why does it not kill you, who ſtay in the bath three or four hours every day, for many years?——The guide anſwered not a word. I was told one day, while in the bath myſelf, by a woman guide, that ſhe had had many children ſince ſhe became a guide, and that ſhe continued her buſineſs in the baths, as uſual, through the whole courſe, and to the laſt day of her pregnancy.

I cannot help regretting, that the Corporation of Bath, ſo attentive on moſt occaſions to every thing that can embelliſh the town, or adminiſter to the accommodation and pleaſure of the company that reſort to it, ſhould have been ſo long inattentive to, or unacquainted with what would contribute not a little to the health, eaſe, and comfort of thoſe who bathe. For a ſingle guinea or two, the baths might be made infinitely more agreeable and uſeful. There are ſome ſeats, 'tis true, for people to ſit on, and rings for them to hold by; but there ought to be ſeats and rings of different heights and ſizes:—or ſuch things to hold by as are found in the inſides of coaches or chaiſes.—Theſe holds and ſeats, of dif-

ferent heights, are more eſpecially wanting about that temple-like building in the centre of the King's bath, uſually called the kitchen and parlour.

But, above all things, there ought to be in all the baths, wooden poles, the length and thickneſs of the handle of a mop or beſom, about ſix feet high, which would not only be a proper ſupport for invalids, but likewiſe adminiſter the moſt refreſhing cordial, enabling them to ſtay in the bath much longer, and with more comfort, than they can otherwiſe: I mean, by affording a ſupport for the hands OUT OF THE WATER:—for, it is aſtoniſhing and incredible to thoſe who have not experienced it, what a comfort and refreſhment it is to a perſon in a hot bath to hold their hands up in the open air;—inſomuch that, were it not for *this* circumſtance alone, I am certain the guides could not follow that buſineſs long,—they would ſoon die, or live in a ſickly debilitated ſtate. For this reaſon every body may obſerve, that the guides, taught—nay compelled by nature, have all of them their hands almoſt conſtantly *out* of the water.—— Beſides, with ſuch an aſſiſtance, the ſick and lame would have leſs occaſion for the attendance of the guides; who, to thoſe who are peeviſh through diſeaſe, or who ſtay long in the bath, are unkind, and too often cruelly and impertinently rude and diſobliging. Beſides, it is the intereſt of the guides to diſpatch the patients out of the baths as faſt as poſſible, that they may attend a greater number.

Nature, or rather the great GOD of Nature! in all his ways and works, is moſt wiſe, moſt kind, moſt bountiful. Man, "tho' born like a wild aſs's colt," or rather the hoggiſh principle in man, affects, emphatically by his actions, to be wiſer,

wiſer, and kinder, and more bountiful than GOD. The three great features or principles of the Bath waters are, heat, moiſture, and a ſulphureous impregnation, or ſteam ariſing from them. The two firſt, namely, heat and moiſture, relax and reſolve; and the laſt, viz. ſulphureous and metallic ſteams, ſuffocate and kill: ſo that in fact theſe hot waters of Bath do cures by their naturally noxious, poiſonous, or deadly qualities. But kindly and mildly to moderate or counteract thoſe unfriendly qualities in theſe waters, GOD ordained them to ſpring up on a flat plain, naturally often covered with the ſweeteſt and pureſt cold water from Heaven, I mean rain, enriched with the richeſt and melloweſt earth, and vegetable balſams, waſhed off from the tops and ſides of the neighbouring hills which ſurround theſe hot mineral ſprings, which are ſituated as it were in the centre of a great concave lens, mirror, or burning glaſs.

By the depth and flatneſs of the plain where theſe waters ſpring up, we ſee that they were intended to lodge among that rich earth, ſlime, or mud, of which, GOD himſelf declareth! man was originally formed;—and by the river being placed by GOD or Nature but an hundred yards from the ſprings—it is evident that the redundancy of the hot water, or after it had ſerved the good purpoſes for which it is ſtill mercifully given, was to run off, to be diveſted of its poiſonous qualities, aſſimilated, and reanimated in the neighbouring ſea, the ocean being the great native ſource of every drop of every kind of water that is in, on, or around the whole globe of earth.

The hot waters of Bath, if wholly cut off from the open air, and diveſted of their natural earth, would be extremely

hurtful and deadly to the human, or to any other animal body, upon which they acted: but if they be permitted to mingle and to meliorate with their natively adjacent earth, and the moſt volatile and noxious ſulphureous vapours to fly off in the wide and totally unobſtructed open air, and the perſon, at the time he is ſitting or walking about in that warm medicinal mud or water, freely breathing that freſh cold open air,—and now and then drinking a cup of that mineral water very moderately warm, or of the ſtill more ſalutary ſimple water of the Heavens,—of the adjacent river, or of other ſprings,—then the warm mineral water of Bath is a moſt ſafe, moſt pleaſant, and moſt certain remedy for ſeveral of the fouleſt, moſt painful, and moſt dangerous diſeaſes that our human bodies are obnoxious to, and afflicted with, eſpecially for ſcurfy, ſcabby, leprous, and other cutaneous diſorders, which it does chiefly by killing the various ſpecies of *animalculæ* which are the cauſe of theſe diſeaſes;—but if the inward or outward application of this hot ſulphureous water be carried too far, it will with equal certainly kill the great animal alſo, namely, the patient, be he even the ſtrongeſt man.

But, on the other hand, when fooliſh men build houſes, and even ſtreets, over the ſpring-heads, and ſurround them with high walls and houſes, and encircle or envelope them with a vaſt maſs of ſtagnant city atmoſphere, loaded with the moſt deadly exhalations and corruptious—animal, vegetable, mineral, and mixed;—when they dig, excavate, and ſweep away, all the natural earth they can from theſe ſprings, and by a diabolical man-midwifery, untimely tear the crude and naked water, as an abortion from nature's ever-teeming womb: and when fooliſh, when cruel, when mercenary men

and

and women, called doctors and guides, prevent patients from drinking as much of the mild milky fluid as nature in them calls for, and force them to rise as they call it, or get out of the baths while diseased and wearied nature is chuckling, rejoicing, and solacing herself in the tepid balm;—and finally, when instead of the patient washing with cold living water, reposing in the refreshing open air, and invigorating nature with a cool living breakfast or dinner,—they are suffocated in the little hot dark cell or dressing-room near the bath, wrapped in hot flannels, crammed into a little black box, carried into a hot fulsome feather-bed and blankets—shut up in stench and darkness, drenched with hot poisonous exotic tea, to sweat and faint for hours, and to languish at home in a close room the greatest part of the day;—then, and under this discipline, the tender benevolence of GOD is frustrated—his cooks and his chemists below, work in vain—and the diseased tantalized victims of art and avarice, languish in misery, and die a premature and unnatural death.

Alas! For one cure that is *now* wrought by the Bath waters in Bladud's days there were surely an hundred. Then, the patients solaced themselves for several hours or days in these warm baths, doubly, yea trebly enriched and medicated. The virtues of these wonderous and very powerful waters were exceedingly mellowed and enriched with our parent element the earth, with whose treasures they were loaded, and in whose lap they lay. The waters were ventilated, and the patients animated by the sweet circumambient unobstructed air: and by simple natural food and drink, by early hours, by a loose, cool, and tranquil body, and a serene and approving mind, the benefits received were exalted, secured, consecrated.

That

That even ſuddenly alternating hot bathing and cold waſhing, is both ſafe and ſalutary, is evinced by the conſtant practice of the largeſt empire on the face of this globe. For in Ruſſia the people are enjoined or compelled by cuſtom, or by their religion frequently to bathe in hot baths, and immediately to run out and rub themſelves with the ſnow in winter, and in ſummer to go out of the hot bath into the river, with a little pail in their hand for pouring the cold water upon their head, body, and limbs. This I ſaw with my own eyes when I was at St. Peterſburgh. And it is well known to perſons of fortune and obſervation who have travelled, that there are no ſuch great cures done by theſe hot waters at Bath, in pains, palſies, ſpaſms, contractions, waſtings, dead-hanging helpleſſneſs of the limbs, and other lamenеſſes, &c. as are every year performed by the moſt juſtly-celebrated mud-baths in France.

I was lately told by a very reſpectable and ſenſible man who was diſcharged uncured, and as incurable, from the Bath General Hoſpital, that, from his obſervation in the five long months he was in that Hoſpital a patient,—it was his opinion, that not one real confirmed palſy of five hundred was there cured. And how is it poſſible for them to cure more, or indeed any great or confirmed diſeaſe of that claſs, by the means and methods which I am told they in general employ. Few medicines or applications are uſed. They depend chiefly or ſolely on the Bath water: and their way of using it is very far from being likely to cure any great or confirmed paralytic malady. The patients in general drink a glaſs or two of the water every morning only;—and they bathe twice a week, and only for a quarter, or at moſt for half an hour at a time. When, inſtead of general bathing,

bathing, the parts affected are pumped upon,—the pumping is continued but a few minutes, and only, in general, twice a week: and from the hot bath or pumping tub they are carried home to ſweat in a hot bed and cloſe room, or crouded ward, and not ſuffered that day to go out of the houſe. But even from this ridiculous or hurtful routine, and from time, change of air, and regularity, ſome are benefited in a certain meaſure;—others pine, fret, and are debilitated,—and very few are cured, unleſs in caſes of bad bowels, dropped hands, &c. from drinking harſh and empoiſoned leaden cyder,—tobacco, ale, and foreign tea,—from ſnuff-taking,—and from the leaden, arſenical, &c. colours of painters. In ſuch caſes the ſlighteſt inward and outward uſe of the Bath waters, or even, alone, abſtinence from the cauſes that brought on the maladies, will cure or remove the effects; but to expect a cure in confirmed palſies, &c. by drinking a glaſs or two of this hot water once or twice daily,—by bathing in them at moſt, in the whole, for one hour in a week, or being pumped on for ten or twenty minutes in a whole week, is abſurd and unreaſonable in the extremeſt degree. What is to be expected from a purge or a bliſter,—what from a ſlight and rare rubbing with a common oily, ſaponaceous, volatile, or anodyne liniment,—or from drinking a ſmall cupful of a decoction of a dead withered foreign bark once or twice daily? If this be not a fair or true repreſentation of their general practice and ſucceſs in the Bath General Hoſpital, let them publiſh what are.*

* I do not like the outſide appearance of the Bath Hoſpital. The wards are not by half high and airy enough. The whole great flat low black building looks like the demons of darkneſs and diſeaſe, brooding over and hatching deſpair, debility, and death.

The

The above practice is all that I can gather from the accounts of patients, and from an 18d. pamphlet of cases, for ten years past, drawn up by the physicians and surgeons of this hospital, and lately published by them at all the booksellers in Bath.

As the physicians who attend and superintend the Bath hospital are men of real and acknowledged human learning, honour, and fortune, they cannot have any objections to either teaching or being taught. If their methods of treating paralytic patients are judicious and successful, their Christian humanity will incline them to communicate their general modes of practice *clearly* to the world for the benefit of mankind at large. But if clouds and darkness—if unsuccess and uncertainty still hang upon the face of their practice, they will as naturally be silent. For my own part, as I live not now but to promote the honour and glory of GOD! to benefit the bodies and the souls of my fellow creatures, and to "work out (under the influence of divine grace, and the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ!) with fear and trembling, the salvation of my own soul," I feel it to be my indispensible duty, and I am now actually preparing to publish, in the plainest terms, my methods of preserving health, and of relieving and curing the above unaccountable and obstinate maladies,—and all other diseases, to which our mortal bodies are liable.

It is surely a shame,—yea, a sinful reproach to the corporation of Bath,—to the strangers of power and of fortune who frequent it,—and indeed to the legislature of the land, that no one can drink of, nor bathe in, these hot mineral waters without paying for them. For even at the little pump

below

below the great Pump-room there is a man attending it who expects ſome money from every one who drinks, or who takes away the water. The Pauper-Scheme is but narrow, and requires recommendatory introduction and patronage: and the General Hoſpital admits none of the poor diſeaſed of this great city; and thoſe who are admitted muſt have three or five pounds to depoſit in their hands before they are admitted, in caſe of their death, &c.

The benevolent intentions of GOD and nature! who declareth himſelf to be no reſpecter of perſons, ſhould not be oppoſed and fruſtrated, by excluding almoſt all but the rich from partaking of the benefits of theſe wonderful waters when properly uſed. There ſhould be open and airy places for all poor perſons, without exception, to drink and to bathe in, and to be pumped upon by theſe waters.

Is it not moſt extremely unreaſonable for every perſon to pay eighteen-pence for each time of bathing, under pretence of fees to a ſerjeant, to a guide, and to a cloth-woman; although not one of thoſe three perſons may be wanted? And if the pumpers, &c. require great fees from the bathers and drinkers of theſe medicinal waters, under the plea of their paying a very great rent for their poſts to the Corporation of Bath,—is it right, is it humane, is it Chriſtianlike in the Corporation, ſo unmercifully to tax theſe natural and free means of health which GOD hath ſo mercifully beſtowed upon us? Surely not. Why do not the Corporation tax the means of diſeaſes, of poverty, and of death*, rather than

* I mean the cloſe and crouded gaming and *Baal*-rooms, concerts, plays, fire-works, &c.

theſe ſources of health, and conſequent public uſefulneſs and happineſs, the waters.

Let there be ſplendid cloſe baths, and water-drinking-rooms, yea, grottoes del Cano's, for fooliſh people of fortune to ſicken and faint in,—and it will be kind to make them pay well for permiſſion to kill themſelves;—airy places for drinking the waters, for bathing in them, and for being *properly* pumped on, for people of ſenſe, and who really wiſh for a cure;—and for any and every perſon in the world GRATIS, who chuſes not, or who CANNOT pay for them: And how infinitely would it redound to the honour of the opulent,—yea, of the Britiſh nation,—and to the unſpeakable benefit of ſick and lame perſons, if, beſide the free and proper internal and external uſe of the hot mineral Bath waters, and of the adjacent rivers, ſprings, and ſtreams, there were cold water baths,—cold and warm earth or mud baths,—and immenſe heaps of ſpecific emollient, cleanſing, healing, bitter, aromatic, nerve and general-ſyſtem-ſtrengthening herbs, flowers, ſeeds, barks, roots, &c. provided for all who had need of them, (with printed inſtructions for uſing them) at the public expence, or ſtored up in public repoſitories, or by private donations and benevolencies!!!

How much wiſer would it be to uſe the dietetic and medicinal, ſimple and ſalutary productions of our own climate and country, than to be peſtered and poiſoned with chemical traſh, and with foreign unneceſſary importations?—andhow eaſy and expenceleſs would it be for noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, to give orders to their gardeners, farmers, &c. to raiſe, or to gather vaſt quantities of medicinal roots, barks, herbs, flowers, &c. when in their higheſt vigour and perfec-

tion

tion, and to ſend them to a public and *gratis* diſpenſary, in this, and in every large town in the kingdom?—and how very exceedingly would ſuch plans, properly conducted, contribute to the true health, wealth, ſtrength, and felicity of the nation!!!

The great, plain, ſtriking nature or qualities of the Bath hot mineral water, are thoſe of a natural hot ſoft wheyey water, not unpleaſant, with certain ſpecific ſulphureous, chalybeate, and other natural impregnations or qualities. This ſimple, true, obvious, and natural analyſis, or intelligible deſcription, of theſe waters, ſeems to me to be far more ſenſible and uſeful than thoſe laborious chemical analyzations, where ſuch profundity and nice ſublimity of ſcience is affected. I ſeldom would give one farthing for thoſe curious chemical and philoſophical analyzings, where they pretend, where they falſely and ridiculouſly pretend, to ſay, that ſuch and ſuch a water, or natural mixture, is compoſed of ſo many ounces of this, of ſo many drams, grains, &c. of ſuch and ſuch earths, metals, airs, &c. But indeed there needs no other refutation of the vague, unmeaning, and uſeleſs analyzations of thoſe phyſicians, &c. who have written on the Bath water, than the known fact of each of them differing from the others: like Linnæus's botanical diſtinctions and arrangements, they may amuſe mankind, but they benefit them but very little. The ſoul, ſpirit, or ſpecific qualities of moſt natural productions mock, ſcorn, and elude, the detection of even the moſt ingenious and moſt accurate chemiſt, phyſician, or philoſopher, that ever did, or ever will exiſt. They often fly off before they have them in their power; the groſſer and more terreſtrial and metallic parts do partly remain; and even the artificial fires and admixtures

which they employ in ſeparating or detecting the conſtituent parts of any water or thing which they are examining, put to flight certain parts of the ſubject, of inconceivable and unconfinable ſubtilty, and even form new and artificial compoſitions or qualities, which, being groſs and dead, remain, and are foiſted on the fooliſh world for the originally and naturally component parts of the water or other ſubject which they are fillily pretending to analyze and demonſtrate.

The innocent fowls of Heaven—the honeſt oxen and ſheep of the fields and mountains, nor the ſagacious dog, cat, or even hog rooting in the earth or in the dunghill, want no other than the ſenſes which GOD and Nature hath given them, to diſcover both their moſt ſalutary food in health, and their moſt effectual phyſic in ſickneſs. Hath, then, our infinitely wiſe, and good, and powerful Creator and Preſerver! been leſs attentive and kind to his rational, and perhaps imperiſhable creatures, mankind,—than to his irrational and periſhable creatures, the inferior animals?—Certainly not. Why, then, ſhould perſons of plain ſenſe and reaſon be amuſed or impoſed upon by thoſe learned tricks, or by this ſcientific trifling?

The above, which I have here twice repeated, being the obvious and true nature and qualities of theſe Bath waters, namely, various degrees of heat and ſoapy moiſture, which cleanſe, open, relax, and reſolve, whatever animal body they are taken into or applied to;—and a ſulphureous and chalybeate &c. phlogiſtic impregnation, which, eſpecially when breathed into the lungs, kills, ſickens, debilitates; and it is perfectly evident to the common ſenſe of mankind, that the good effects, in diſeaſes, of theſe hot mineral waters of Bath,

depend

depend on certain noxious, debilitating, and even killing qualities which they have when applied to the human or any other animal body that is in health; and that they ſhould be employed chiefly, or altogether, for the alleviation and cure of ſcurvy, leproſy, venereal, and other internal and external foulneſſes (which in truth proceed from the innumerable hoſts of various noxious all-devouring animalculæ, which this hot ſulphur-water kills and waſhes away);—in pains and weakneſſes proceeding from obſtructions and cold cauſes; in pains and diſeaſes ariſing from viſcous, ſtoney, and other obſtructions in the ſtomach, liver, biliary, or inteſtinal canals,—or in the kidneys, ureters, or other urinary organs:—or, finally, in thoſe gouty, rheumatic, and paralytic pains and decrepitudes, which proceed from obſtructed perſpirations,—ſtagnating, preſſing, oppreſſing, or retained morbid matters,—which, according to the quantity and virulency, and according to the parts of the animal ſyſtem they attack or ſettle on,—whether the lymphatic veſſels, the glands, the capſular ligaments of the joints, the tendons, the muſcles and their nervous membranes, or the greater branches, or leſſer ramifications of the nerves, are termed ſtomach, bowel, liver, or nephritic complaints, ſcurvy, ſcrophula, ſciatica, gout, rheumatiſm, rheumatic gout, nervous, and paralytic diſorders; but great care muſt be taken not to uſe them in nervous or paralytic diſorders occaſioned by mere weakneſs, relaxation, or general debility of ſyſtem.

In all the above caſes theſe waters, properly and naturally uſed, will kill and carry off the hoſts, the myriads of various peculiar irritating and devouring animalculæ, which occaſion thoſe various diſeaſes, itchings, pains, foulneſſes, and decrepitudes; and will likewiſe, in the other caſes, antidote the morbid

morbid humours, and relax, reſolve, open, and remove thoſe ſtrictures, ſpaſms, obſtructions and preſſures, which occaſion the latter mentioned claſſes of diſeaſes: but if the internal or external uſe of theſe very powerful waters be fooliſhly or unnaturally conducted, or be carried too far, with the diſeaſe you likewiſe debilitate and kill the perſon who is the ſubject of it. Like the Bear in the fable, who to kill a troubleſome fly on the noſe of his ſleeping friend, by the ſame ſtone with which he killed the fly, he killed alſo the Hermit.

The grand errors in uſing theſe waters are chiefly the following:—They are often uſed when they ought not to be touched at all, namely, by perſons of full and florid habits, whoſe ſyſtems are inflamed with diſeaſe, and with full and foul eating, drinking, &c. and often too they are preſcribed for thin, weak, lax-fibred, nervous men and women, labouring under paucity of ſpirits and mere debility of general conſtitution: they alternately pour in a quantity of that hot ſickening and weakening water in the morning, and then go home and cram and drench themſelves with new poiſonous bread, and with thoſe noxious and unnatural drinks foreign tea, coffee, chocolate, or hot boiled milk or gruel. The inevitable conſequence of this is, ſtomach and bowel uneaſineſs, windy and watery diſtentions, faintings, acheings, and apoplectic thumpings in the head, internal wretched anxieties and reſtleſsneſs,—looking back on life with horrors, and forward with the blackeſt deſpair.

When they go into the hot baths their fainting feebleneſs, relaxations, and horrors, are ſtill greater; for, inſtead of fre ſhair day and night at home, and of enjoying the very great benefits of the vital air, and of exerciſe on the tops

of

of hills and mountains,—they languiſh in hot, ſtagnant, and contaminated air, both in public and in private places; and ſqueezing into a little black box, which is called properly enough a Booby-hatch, they are carried into a little dark, hot, and humid ſubterraneous place near the bath; they deſcend by a long, dark, narrow, and low ſuffocating paſſage, (emblematical of the dark valley of death)—into the hot ſulphureous water; and although it be in the open King's or Queen's bath, yet even theſe are ſo cloſely confined from the free action of the open air, and celeſtial influences, by the very high buildings which ſurround them, and the perſon bathing being perhaps low of ſtature, and covered with a large hat or bonnet, the weight of the water preſſing on the body, and compreſſing the breaſt and lungs, and the broad hat or bonnet confining the fainty, choaking, deadly ſteam of the water, which they muſt inſpire,—it is no wonder that they are glad to get out, and get home, even to be wrapped in blankets, crammed into the booby-hatch, and to ſweat and faint in the cloſe room and bed, which cuſtom and the groſſeſt ignorance of mankind have doomed them to.

While in the bath, except it be a man of ſix or ſeven feet high, they are in a pretty ſimilar ſtate to that of a dog ſuffocated and expiring in the Grotto del Cano, in Italy,—into which cavern a man may ſafely enter and live, merely on account of his ſtature, whilſt a dog or other low animal is inevitably killed, by drawing into its lungs (and conſequently impregnating his whole maſs of blood and nervous ſyſtem) a certain mephitic, ſulphureous, and very poiſonous vapour or ſteam, which ariſes and hovers about two feet from the bottom, from which it is unable to riſe any higher; ſo that men, and thoſe animals that are above that height, are in little or no danger. Thus,

Thus, while a ſhort perſon is faint and almoſt ſuffocated by their head being among the ſteam of the Bath water, a tall perſon, eſpecially keeping his hands a good deal out of the water, weathers it out pretty well.

In order to prove the effects of the water in my own perſon, I have often ſtaid, with tolerable comfort, in the King and Queen's baths, three or four hours at a time. But I am about ſix feet high, and I take care to be bare-headed, and to have my hands generally out of the water. This mode of keeping the hands up out of the water conſtantly, unleſs they be diſeaſed, is (as I have before obſerved) of the greateſt conſequence or importance for every one to obſerve who is deſirous of remaining a long time in the bath. Nature and experience compel the guides to do this, who are in that hot water every day for ſo many hours. For the accommodation of weak and lame perſons in the baths, there ſhould be long ſticks or poles for them, which would at once ſupport them, and adminiſter freſh life and ſpirits to them, by their hands when out of the water at once parting with phlogiſtic vapours, and imbibing ſtrength and vitality from the external air.

In caſes where the hot bathing, ſweating, &c. are not really neceſſary, perſons ſhould not go into theſe or any other hot baths at all, except for the purpoſe of moſt perfect cleanlineſs, and then they ſhould waſh with cold water immediately after,—but when the warm bath is indeed proper, the patient ſhouldſtay in it one or two, or even three hours each time, and bathe at leaſt every other day. When they come out, the dreſſing-room ſhould be large, and have free and full communication with the open air, which is our life itſelf:

itſelf: and inſtead of ſweating in a hot bed and cloſe room at home for an hour or two, they ſhould in general waſh with and drink ſome cold water, and repoſe on their bed with open windows for an hour or two; and then making a meal of good hearty living food and drink, ſhould walk into the fields, or on the neighbouring mountains.

Laſt week I *walked* into the King and Queen's bath, and ſtaid there three hours and a half, without hat or cap, and with my hands generally out of the water. On coming out into the little dreſſing-room, I had the doors ſet wide open,—dreſſed, and walked home. I waſhed with cold living and life-giving water, and drank gradually about a quart of cold water and milk, and ate ſome bread and butter and water-creſſes. I repoſed in my bed a couple of hours, with my two windows moſt widely open; and as ſoon as buſineſs would permit me in the afternoon, I walked out on the mountains near Bath, and found myſelf uncommonly ſtrong, ſpringy, light, and lively.

Very great numbers of ſick, lame, and diſeaſed people die or go away uncured, or not at all, or very partially benefited, from Bath,—from the ſea-ſide, and from every watering-place, as they are called, who might eaſily have been reſtored to health, ſoundneſs, and ſtrength, by the *natural* and judicious uſe, internally and externally, of the Sea, of the mineral, and of the common waters.

As to pumping at Bath, three or five hundred ſtrokes of the pump, twice a week, is the common mode and meaſure of applying it; which, in a whole long week of ſeven days and ſeven nights, amount together at moſt to fifteen or twenty

minutes in the week: and both patient and operator are very careful to have the ſhoulder, or weak or diſeaſed part, as cloſe to the mouth of the pump as poſſible. Whereas, in hot, in tepid, and in COLD bathing, (eſpecially in hot) a million times greater benefit would reſult from the water being raiſed and falling upon the weak or diſeaſed parts of the patient, ten, twenty, thirty, or even an hundred feet, and running freely and wholly off as faſt as poſſible; and this for many moſt important reaſons,—namely, that all the powers of the water being rouſed, churned, and agitated in its being raiſed ſo high from its ſource, and by the frictions in falling and ſtriking the body or limbs from ſo great a height;—by its ſnatching the foul,—or imbibing in its fall the nitrous, æthereal, vivifying qualities of the atmoſphere, with which it penetrates and bleſſes the body that it falls upon; and even by the ſimple mechanical action of the water thus applied, wonderful good effects are produced. At once both the body and the mind of the patient are excited and animated; and the principal good effects mentioned laſt, viz. that by the thus raiſing up and falling down from ſo great a height of the Bath water, its fainty, relaxing, killing, ſulphureous principle (which is death in nervous and paralytic caſes) is effectually ventilated and evaporates,—it imbibes the life and vigour-giving latent qualities of our moſt vital food the common open air;—and the water flowing free off, as it falls on the body or limbs, carries off with it the phlogiſton and morbid matter of the body.

But this grandeſt and moſt important of all medical and natural doctrines, alternate evaporation, of fire and foulneſs from the body or limbs, and ſtrengthening them by the inſtant and alternate application of icy cold water, of campho-

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rated ſpirits, vinegars, aromatic oils, invigorating balſams, or nervine æthereal eſſences, is not at all known or practiſed by even the moſt learned or experienced phyſician or ſurgeon in the world, ſo far as I know, but by myſelf alone. I will therefore, for the very great good of mankind, here briefly explain it.

In all caſes of pain, ſwelling, inflammation, and diſeaſed foulneſs,—in venereal, ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, and leprous diſeaſes, ſmall-pox, rheumatiſm, or gout,—and in palſies, &c. occaſioned by the preſſure of tumours, obſtructed glands, or of other morbid matter on the larger and more important parts of the nervous ſyſtem;—or, by the poiſon of paint, tea, tobacco, ſnuff, or the fire and auſtere tartar of what is called red port wine, occaſioning fits, palſies, decrepidneſs, &c.—if the parts affected be fomented with ſimple hot or warm water, or with warm water medicated with plenty of proper and ſpecific herbs, &c. by pouring it on the upper parts conſtantly with little baſons, or applied with linen or woollen cloths, ſo as to run off (into a pail, pan, or tub) and ſmoke off, or evaporate continually, and this continued for a quarter of an hour; then inſtantly let the parts be wetted, bathed, or daſhed with icy cold living water, or camphorated ſpirits of wine, or with bitter vinegar, for about the ſame time;—then immediately again for a quarter of an hour with the hot or warm water,—mineral, ſimple, or medicated;—then inſtantly apply the cold living water, &c.—and ſo on, for an hour or two at a time, morning and evening, or oftener if the caſe be very violent or acute. Every caſe of diſeaſed foulneſs, pain, ſwelling, or inflammation, muſt ſpeedily and infallibly be cured by the above methods,—eſpecially when aſſiſted by the very frequent application of leeches to the worſt parts.

The warm water being applied for ſome time, by its heat and moiſture, relaxes and ſwells the parts; the daſhing and waſhing them with cold water, &c. contracts, ſqueezes as it were, and compreſſes them; and this alternation of the two acts variouſly (bellows-like) ſqueezing out diſeaſed humours, and with the greateſt ſafety, and moſt certain benefit to the patient. In the firſt place, by the body or limb not being immerſed in, or covered with the water, but only for example the ſole of the foot touching the water, the water, &c. evaporates or ſmokes off freely,—and effectually carries with it the diſeaſed heat or deſtroying fire that is in the body or limb;—the warm water relaxes tenſions and ſpaſms, reſolves tough or viſcid matter, opens obſtructions, and diſſolves and waſhes clean out of the body the diſeaſed and offending matter;—while the cold water, cold camphorated ſpirits, or bitter vinegar, inſtantly and alternately applied, cools, braces, conſtringes, animates, and ſtrengthens the parts,—carrying off likewiſe by evaporation the diſeaſed heat or fire, and reſolving and waſhing away completely the foul and offending matter; and they act bellows-like, or by churning up, and preſſing out the diſeaſed matter, leaving the parts pure, ſound, cool, agile, ſtrong, and in a word in a moſt perfectly healthy ſtate.

And be it well noted, that when there is diſeaſed matter, or humours or obſtructions, in a body or limb, the application of cold water *alone* conſtringes, braces, empacks, and locks up, the thief or murderer; and, on the other hand, the application of hot or warm water *alone*, relaxes, debilitates, heats, and ſickens the whole ſyſtem, as well as the parts it is more particularly applied to,—and diſpoſes to the greater formation and accumulation of corrupted and corrupting humours.

mours. Whereas the judicious and perſevering alternation or ſucceſſion of the hot and the cold fluids to the diſeaſed parts counteracts the bad effects of either and of each other, and moſt ſafely, ſpeedily, and radically, effects the removal of the diſeaſe whatever it may be, and gives ſpring, purity, and vigor, to the happy and aſtoniſhed patient. But this is a mode of practice, a myſtery, a natural, a philoſophical, a medical, and an eternal fact, which, though of the vaſteſt and moſt important magnitude, other medical men as yet know little or nothing of.

That hot or warm water, whether natural or artificial, is dead, deadly, and abhorred by nature, and cold living water equally friendly, vital, and coveted by nature, is evident by numerous and familiar facts. If I force myſelf to drink a baſon or two of warm water, I ſicken, and all-wiſe nature within me ſpeedily ejects it by vomit: whereas a baſon of icy cold living water drank, gives me life, appetite and ſpirits. And even life itſelf is recalled in perſons fainting, by daſhing them with, and giving them ſome cold living water to drink. If I waſh often with warm water, my ſkin becomes dry, ſhrivelled, and pale;—but if I uſe cold living water for waſhing withal, my ſkin is ſmooth, freſh, plump, and roſy. If I put a live fiſh, a new-laid egg, a bulbous root, or any garden-ſeeds, into water hot or warm, either by nature or by art, they all die, they are all infallibly killed;—but if into cold living water, they all live, grow, flouriſh, and propagate their kind reſpectively.

Hence appears the folly of thoſe weak, low-ſpirited perſons, who ſeek for life and ſtrength among the dead and vapid.—Who, inſtead of waſhing with, and drinking cold living water;—inſtead of breathing day and night, aſleep and awake,

cold

cold living air, by having one or more windows continually open;--inſtead of eating living vegetable and animal food, I mean ſucking raw eggs out of the ſhell;—eating water-creſſes, parſley, celery, young ſallad herbs, and all roots, fruits, and ſeeds raw, the moment they are taken out of the field or garden, (potatoes only excepted) and drink the freſh-ground meal of wheat, oats, barley, peas, &c. in good living cold water,—or in new cold milk, or, in that living fermenting ſpirituous milk, called butter-milk;—and inſtead of going to bed by eight and riſing by four, and going looſe and light all day as nature intends,—they do every thing the very oppoſite to all theſe; and then wonder that they are continually diſeaſed, wretched, weak, and dying prematurely. Yet all this muſt naturally and inevitably be the caſe. Give a ſheep, a cow, a bull, a horſe, a lion, or even an elephant, boiled graſs, fruits, roots, or other vegetable matters,--boiled or warm water,—boiled fiſh, or fleſh, or fowl,—or as we do, were we to give them all of theſe things at one meal,—and another load or drench before the preceding be half digeſted and aſſimilated in the ſyſtem,--we would ſee how very ſoon they would droop, ſcab, languiſh, and die. And yet, as to our animal or corporeal organization, we are exactly the ſame as them. Why ſeek we then the living among the dead? If we deſire vitality, health, ſtrength, and long life, we muſt ſeek thoſe bleſſings where alone they are to be found, namely, by taking in and aſſimilating to our ſyſtem the living elements and principles. We muſt not hold our candle of life to the fire, and then wonder that it drops away: We muſt not take poiſons into our body, and then regret that we are tormented and die.

But whither does my compaſſion for mankind, and my aſtoniſhment at their ignorance and folly, carry me? I forget that

that I am not attempting to write a full and methodical treatiſe,—but only willing at preſent to give a few ſlight and unconnected reprehenſions and hints;—and theſe, even without the ſhadow of a reaſonable hope that they will be properly regarded or profited by: for mankind are ſo weak, ſo fooliſh, and ſo very perverſe, that they will do juſt as they like, and as they have been accuſtomed to do, were an Archangel clothed with the ſun to ordain, or to exhort them to the contrary with the moſt terrific thunder, or with the trump of Almighty GOD!

Happy ſhall I be, if one perſon of a million adopt but one good hint of an hundred of thoſe which I now and formerly have favoured them with;—the principal of which may indeed be ſummed up in a few words, namely, that were men and women to abſtain from hot and compounded meats and drinks,—from eating and drinking ſo often as they do,—from late hours,—from cloſe hot rooms,—from lazineſs, and from debilitating indulgencies,—they would have little or no need of me, of other medical men, or of mineral waters. But fooliſh, inordinate, and unnatural as mankind are in almoſt all their ways, were they, when diſeaſed, to uſe properly and plentifully, inwardly and outwardly, the common medicinal herbs, &c. which wiſe and bountiful Nature holds out gratis every where even to beggars,—or even were they to uſe properly and perſeveringly the four ſimple elements, they would have no need to apply to ſurgeons, phyſicians, or apothecaries. Simple elements, did I ſay? I was wrong; the light or elementary fire,—the air, the water, the earth, are neither of them ſimple. They are in truth, eſpecially the three laſt, exceedingly, perhaps infinitely, compounded. They may, however, be called ſimple, when compared to artificial

artificial mixtures made by men—or even to the more compound productions of nature. O venerable, ever-young —ever-operating Nature, when I conſider thy great baſis, agents, or inſtruments, the elements,—and thy diligence, art, and ſilence, in working,—I am ſo filled with aſtoniſhment, love, and adoration towards thy great eternal Author and Supporter, that I know not what to ſay. The four elements, however, which we call ſimple, nor indeed any created being or thing, is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, ſimple, pure, or abſolutely perfect. No. GOD! alone, is the ſimple, pure, and abſolutely perfect Ens, Eſſence, or Being:—Celeſtial, intellectual beings, and light or the ſolar fire, as creatures, ſeem to be next to Deity! for their tenuity, purity, permanency, uſefulneſs, ſtation, ſplendor, glory! Next to light or fire I contemplate the air, as at once the chaotic womb, and the common carrier of the ſeminal principles of all things, which are driven or float about in it, as it were panting or eagerly ſtruggling to be depoſited in each its proper neſt or womb, there to repoſe, to germinate, and to be brought forth, into a more viſible and more active ſtate of exiſtence, and ſo to fulfil its original deſtination. Then, below, appear the cold waters, themſelves living, and giving life and nouriſhment to the myriads of myriads of organized bodies,—animal, vegetable, mineral, and mixed, which inhabit them, and into which they enter. Loweſt and laſtly, I behold the earth, wide extending her ſweet lap, to receive and to treaſure up the rich influences of the Heavens,—the offerings and gifts of all her ſiſter elements,—and the benediction of her parent—GOD! The earth is a generous daughter,—a moſt munificent mother,—and ever faithful to her huſband the ſun. She hoards not as the human miſer,—ſhe waſtes not like the wayward wanton;—but to thoſe who chaſtely ſoli-

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cit her favours,—who aſſiduouſly cultivate her friendſhip and her ſmiles,—in health, and in the bleſſings of life,—to ſome ſhe returns thirty—to ſome ſixty—and to others an hundred fold.

This Day is publiſhed, price One Shilling,

PROPOSALS for the ESTABLISHMENT of A New and True CHRISTIAN CHURCH;

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With a PREFACE, demonſtrating the generally hurtful, and often fatal effects of the Electrical Fire, and of the artificially produced Airs, which are recommended by Dr. Prieſtley, when applied to the Human Body.

By JAMES GRAHAM, M.D.

Now for a long ſeaſon Iſrael hath been without the true God, and without a teaching prieſt, and without law.—2 Chron. xv. 3.

For all ſeek their own, not the things which are Jeſus Chriſt's.—Phil. ii. 21.

Bath, printed by R. Cruttwell; and ſold by all the bookſellers in Bath, Briſtol, Glouceſter, and the adjacent towns.

Dr. GRAHAM's Addreſs to the Public in general, eſpecially to thoſe Perſons who are afflicted with Diſeaſes, Pains, Weakneſs, or Lameneſs of any kind, and whoſe Maladies have baffled the ſkill and medicines of the moſt celebrated Medical Practitioners, and the more friendly powers of Regimen, Change of Air, Exerciſe, and the internal and external uſe of the Sea, Bath, Briſtol, and other Mineral Waters.

DR. GRAHAM, PHYSICIAN, from Edinburgh, deſires to give this public notice, that he is now at his apartments at Mr. CREASE's, No. 10, Bridge-ſtreet, Bath, where he purpoſes (if fully employed) to remain till next Summer, to do every thing in his power, under GOD! to alleviate and to cure the diſeaſes, &c. of his fellow-creatures.

Dr. GRAHAM looks back with regret at the reprehenſible extravagances which youth, and a ſingularly warm and eccentrick imagination, uncurbed and undirected by true Chriſtianity! formerly led him into; but now he felicitates himſelf, and congratulates mankind, that his natural and acquired abilities, and his very long and extenſive experience as a Phyſician, are now, by the Grace of GOD! thrown into the channel of public utility, and that the thoughtleſs youth, and ardent meridian of his life, are now happily ſucceeded, tempered, and ripened by the mild ſerenity of an evening natural, and of an autumnal intellectual ſun.

It may be unneceſſary to remind the more polite and intelligent part of the world, that Dr. G. after a regular claſſical and medical education at the univerſity of Edinburgh, has had the advantage of travelling and ſtudying, and of practiſing profeſſionally in the moſt capital cities of Europe and America, for more than 25 years; and that beſides having had many of the principal Nobility of theſe three kingdoms, and of the neighbouring empires, under his care ſucceſsfully,—he had the happineſs to perform many very ſurpriſing cures, under GOD! at the German Spa, immediately under the eyes of ſome of the moſt noble perſonages of Europe,—and of which cures thoſe noble perſonages were pleaſed voluntarily and unſolicited to favour him with their written certificates, to be publiſhed for the encouragement and general good of mankind.

In that long liſt of nobility and gentry appear the names, in their own proper hand-writing, of his Serene Highneſs Frederick Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel; her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire; the Right Hon. Ladies Spencer, Clermont, &c.; the Duke de Coigny; Earl Spencer; the Lord Biſhop de Siſteron; the Counteſſes de Polignac and de Chalon; the Marquis de Serent; le Comte Jules de Polignac, &c.

The chronic diſeaſes which Dr. GRAHAM has been the moſt remarkably ſucceſsful in curing are the following, viz. all bilious diſorders, even the moſt complicated and confirmed jaundice; nervous, gonty, and rheumatic caſes in general, even confirmed palſies, and the total loſs of the uſe of the limbs; ſcorbutic ſcurfs, blotches, itchings, and other foulneſſes, even the moſt univerſal and confirmed leproſy; ſcrophulous, ſchirrous, and cancerous tumours and ulcers; worms; dropſies; painful, inflammatory, windy, or dead watery ſwellings; gouty, rheumatick and paralytic contractions; tremors, heavy cold deadneſs and uſeleſſneſs of the limbs; emaciated and debilitated conſtitutions; the firſt ſtages of conſumptions

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of the lungs; violent coughs, soreness, tightness, and obstructions of the breast; in asthmas, spasmodick and humoural, even of the most severe, confirmed, and hopeless kinds, Dr. GRAHAM *always* affords instant and perfect ease, and often a very comfortable cure:—And in all those infectious, secret, and disgraceful body and soul-consuming diseases, excruciating pains, swellings, stiffnesses, and extreme weaknesses, proceeding from vitiated blood, and from sharp, hot, corroding humours, or from long lurking virulent venom in the blood, glands, joints, or immediately under the skin of the system, and termed with no little uncertainty paralytick, gouty, rheumatick, scorbutick, scrophulous, venereal, erysipelatous, or complicated; stomach, bowel, liver, and bladder diseases, especially in indigestions, putrid windy distentions and dissolutions, cholics, low spirits, horrors, dread of death; and in the most confirmed jaundice, dropsy, and gravel; and very particularly in that raw, sore spongy state of the neck of the bladder, &c. attended with excruciating spasmodic irritations, forcings, dolorous grindings, and the very frequent necessity of making a few spoonfuls, or a *few drops* of water, with agony inexpressible;—and he begs leave again to mention, and with the greatest *emphasis*, his very great success in instantly easing, and often radically curing every stage and degree of jaundice, asthma, dropsy, the scurvy, King's-evil, inflammations, swellings, sores, cramps, and palsies, and the most universal and most rooted leprosy; blindness and deafness too, if in their nature curable;—and in a word, in most of those distempers and pains, corporeal and mental, which prove the most mortifying to medical men, and the most painful and fatal to our human existence, which at longest is but short—at best but very uncertain.

☞ It is not improbable but that some of those persons who are wheeled about in chairs on the Parades, &c. of Bath, and of those who are discharged uncured from the Bath General Hospital, may be cured and restored to the comfortable use of their limbs, by the peculiarly powerful, safe, and efficacious means which Dr. GRAHAM has formerly so fortunately employed in similar cases; and of which most persons must recollect several instances. But after all, Dr. G. does not arrogantly and impiously hold himself forth as an infallible worker of miracles, nor as a promiser of impossibilities;—no;—but as a graduate Physician of a British College,—as an experienced and loving Minister of NATURE,—and as, he hopes, a perpetual pupil at that high and original university of infinite Power, Wisdom, Goodness, and Truth, whose omnipotent Founder and eternal Chancellor is the infinitely glorious Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

The following Cures, generally in the very worst and last stages of the above diseases, are hastily selected and abridged from a very great number of Cures which Dr. G. had the permission of the patients to publish: and even them he is ashamed to publish, lest they should be thought all, or even the fiftieth part of the good that he has done in the world in the course of his 25 years medical practice. The Cures mentioned are arranged under the twelve following heads, viz.

1. Asthmas, coughs, and consumptions.
2. Putrid nervous fevers, sore throats, and agues.
3. Scurvy, leprosy, King's-evil, and cancers.
4. White swellings, contractions, hurts, ulcers, and *fistulæ*.
5. Gout, rheumatism, and pains, weakness, and lameness.
6. Palsies, fits, spasms, wastings, and other nervous disorders.
7. Jaundice, swelled liver, and bilious diseases.
8. Confirmed dropsies,—stomach, bowel, and complicated complaints.
9. Tape, and other worms.
10. Stone, gravel, painful forcings, and incontinency of urine.
11. Venereal diseases, and debilities.
12. Blindness, sore eyes, deafness, &c.

As many of the princes, and moſt noble perſonages of every nation in Europe, who were at Spa that ſeaſon, honoured me frequently with their preſence to inſpect my curious apparatus, and to ſee the variety of important operations that were daily going on, it naturally drew crowds of diſeaſed poor people about my houſe. From among them Lady Spencer, Lady Clermont, the Duke de Coigny, the Marquis de Serent, and other great perſonages, ſelected ſuch diſeaſed objects as they judged moſt worthy of being relieved, ſuch as the father or mother of a large family, or young worthy like perſon, and preſented them to me, deſiring me to do every thing in my power for their cure. Thoſe who were rejected at firſt ſight as incurable, were liberally relieved by pecuniary and condolatory benevolences*.

The paralytic, the dying, the lame, and all thoſe whom I undertook, under God, to relieve, were firſt particularly examined by the nobility themſelves, and memorandums often made of extraordinary caſes, and then they were taken into my own houſe, which was very large, and the whole Chateau de Limbourg became a crowded hoſpital, and every expence was defrayed by a ſubſcription, which Lady Spencer opened among the nobility, of I believe every nation, who were then at that delightful and moſt ſalubrious place.

A certain number of the noble perſonages who humanely intereſted themſelves in theſe God-like acts, called in every day at my houſe to ſee the medicines, &c. adminiſtered, and to mark the progreſs of the cures. At length, when moſt of the cures were completed, and the time of leaving the Spa drew near, they had the goodneſs to inſiſt repeatedly on my drawing up a ſketch of the principal cures, that they might atteſt the truth of them in their own hand-writing, in order that the dubious and diſeaſed of every rank, in whatever country I choſe to ſettle, might be encouraged to partake of the healing influences of my peculiarly uſeful art.

A ſtill greater number of illuſtrious perſons might eaſily, I preſume, have been found to certify the following cures, but I aſked no perſon whomſoever; No. I was abundantly ſatisfied, and eſteemed myſelf very highly honoured by the ſignatures of the following noble perſonages, who happening to be all in company together, ſent me the honorary teſtimony which I have ſubjoined to the following caſes, viz.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY SPENCER.
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY CLERMONT.
MADAME LA COMTESSE DE POLIGNAC.
MADAME LA COMTESSE DE CHALON.
HIS SERENE HIGHNESS FREDERICK PRINCE OF HESSE CASSEL.
THE DUKE DE COIGNY, Grand Maſter of the Horſe to HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.
EARL SPENCER.
THE MARQUIS DE SERENT, Chief Preceptor to the Count d'Artois' Sons, Brother to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
MY LORD BISHOP DE SISTERON, of the Order of the Holy Croſs of St. Louis.
MONSIEUR LE COMTE JULES DE POLIGNAC.
MONSIEUR L'ABBE DE BALIVIERE, Almoner in Ordinary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
MONSIEUR DE LISLE.

* *The ſums of money that were given even at my houſe almoſt daily by the noble Counteſs were ſo great, and her manner of giving them ſo very gracious and humane, that my ſervants, and even many domeſtics of the nobility, burſt often into tears of admiration and delight; while thoſe of the Devonſhire and Spencer families ſtood ſeemingly quite inſenſible and unconcerned;—for to them, ſuch ſcenes were no novelty.*

ANNA MARIE LOUDEMANT, an inhabitant of Vauxhall-ſtreet, Spa, far advanced in life, of a bad habit of body, and in the middle of July when the weather was intenſely hot, had the misfortune to have her left arm and hand moſt miſerably bruiſed and cut, by the fall of a large and heavy trap door upon them. Notwithſtanding the beſt offices of the Faculty who attended her, a gangrene came on in about a week after the accident, which threatened to put a ſpeedy end to her life. Lady Spencer and the Marquis de Serent, being applied to, (as is uſual in moſt unfortunate caſes at Spa, on account of their great humanity, and charitable benevolence) they deſired the woman's huſband or daughter to requeſt my attendance. I went immediately to her houſe, accompanied by the good Marquis and the Reverend Mr. Boyce, an Engliſh clergyman who has reſided ſeveral years at the German Spa. We found her hand and arm, even above the elbow, ſwelled to the moſt frightful degree, with large blue, purple, and black blotches, and every mark of a mortification far advanced. The back of her hand was cut quite acroſs, and the tendons and bones were quite bare. There was too a ſinous ulcer which run up between the bones of her arm, which when preſſed downward with the fingers would diſcharge half a tea cupful of fœtid bloody ichor at one time. The poor woman fainted often through weakneſs and ſufferings, and had, as it were, the hand of death on her mild, reverend, and once beauteous countenance.

By the inward medicines, and external applications which in this deſperate caſe I employed, the gangrene was ſtopped,—the ſwelling entirely reduced,—the ulcers healed,—the uſe of her hand and arm recovered,—and her health and ſpirits eſtabliſhed—in the ſhort ſpace of three weeks. The Marquis, and the Reverend Mr. Boyce, had the goodneſs to call ſeveral times at the woman's houſe, to mark the progreſs of this unexpected cure.

BART. JOSEPH AUVRIELLION, aged thirteen years, fell down about laſt Chriſtmas, near the Pouhon Spring, and diſlocated his knee. The diſlocation was reduced, but the accident was followed with terrible ſwelling of the part, and extreme pain. In a few months the knee broke out in a large, painful, ill-conditioned ulcer, which grew daily worſe and worſe. Having no parents alive, he was brought to Lady Spencer.—Her Ladyſhip ordered him into one of the outhouſes of her hotel, and ſent for me.

When I came I found his knee ſwelled, ſtiff and immoveable, and the tendons ſo much contracted that his heel was drawn up near his hip, and a horrid ulcer on the knee, as large as a perſon's hand wide open. But all this was the beſt of the caſe: for the weather being then extremely hot, and his habit of body the worſt that can be conceived, his whole ſyſtem was a putrid maſs of corruption. Acrid, putrid matter, and bloody gore, was flowing conſtantly from his mouth and noſtrils, and the putrid ſtench was ſo intolerable and dangerous, that I would not ſuffer her Ladyſhip to remain a moment in the room; but ſtanding in the open air, with lavender water, or ſome other eſſence on her handkerchief, ſhe ſurveyed the ſhocking ſpectacle. I told her Ladyſhip that the probability of ſaving his life was ſo little, and the expences of a proper trial would be ſo great, that I thought it beſt to let the poor creature die undiſturbed. Her Ladyſhip, however, told me that ſhe did not regard the expence, provided the boy could be cured. As ſhe ſeemed much affected with ſo miſerable an object, and anxious for the child's recovery, I deſired he might be ſent to my own houſe, where I would do every thing in my power for him. Every thing went on with the poor boy agreeable to my moſt ſanguine wiſhes, and to the perfect ſatisfaction of his humane benefactreſs! inſomuch that at the end of ten days or a fortnight, he was ſo well recovered in every reſpect, that his knee being now quite ſtraight, he had thrown away his crutch,

and

and could walk, and even run as well as we could wish: and at the time the noble family left Spa, which was in about two weeks after that, his health and spirits were perfectly established, his knee straight and free from pain and swelling, and the large horrid ulcer contracted into the size of half-a-crown, clean, even, and ready to heal up entirely.

JEAN JAQUES DESPEAUX, in Old Spa, had three children covered all over with a dreadful leprous-like scurf and eruption, which had continued about two years; the youngest had a perfect discoloured leprous mask on its face, which in a week's time I brought off, and I had the pleasure of making a very decent cure of them all during my short residence at Spa.

The CHILD of MARIA FRANCES de BOUSSON, in Old Spa, who had been long troubled with sore eyes, and was nearly blind with thick films or white spots on the sight, was soon cured, and restored to clear and pretty strong sight.

JEAN JAQUES NIEUFORGE, a joiner at Sounier, three leagues from Spa, was for more than two years severely afflicted with a rheumatic complaint in his left leg, thigh and hip. The pain was so very excruciating that he roared out night and day with the agony. He soon became almost a cripple, and totally unfit for business. That limb too was considerably less than the other. He had, however, the good fortune to be perfectly cured, and went home very happy.

The SON of REMACLE LOFFET, of the Bourg de Neuville, near Spa, a pretty boy of twelve years of age, was put under my care by lady Spencer and the rest of the nobility, for a monstrous anchylosis of his right knee, of three years standing. It had swelled gradually, and was for the first seven weeks attended with such excruciating tortures, that his father and mother, who were with him all the time he was in my house, declared he had not closed his eyes to their knowledge for one minute, day or night, during the whole seven weeks.

The boy had been at Liege a long while under the care of some of the first practitioners in that city, but receiving no benefit, was abandoned by them all as utterly incurable, except by amputation.

When he was first admitted into the Chateau de Limbourg, at Spa, my great rooms were full of princes! and other noble personages! who had the condescension to inspect particularly into the state of the boy's knee. They found it swelled to the most frightful and enormous size, rigid as a bent bar of iron, and his heel drawn up to his hip, so that he went about upon two crutches, suffering constant and severe pain. He had not been more than a week under my care, when the same noble personages inspecting him again, found him walking with one crutch, the swelling reduced one half in size, the limb much straighter, and the boy with a chearful and happy countenance. When I left Spa, which was in about a fortnight more, his knee was one-third of its first size; the limb was nearly straight; he was entirely free from pain, had laid aside his other crutch, and went with the assistance of a stick only, to shew himself, and return thanks at the hotel of his noble benefactress Lady Spencer. I gave him such applications home with him as I hope soon made a pretty complete and lasting cure.

MARGARET de DOYER, of Desnier, near Spa, aged forty-nine, had for six years laboured under a complication of maladies, which commenced with a severe rheumatism. She complained of a painful fire in her stomach and bowels, which were hard and considerably swelled; and she was so weak that for ten months her husband had to carry her out and into bed. Her legs and knees trembled so that she could scarce walk; and her appetite, colour, and spirits, were entirely gone.

She

She had been two years at Liege, under the care of phyſicians in that ancient city, but being abandoned by them as incurable, ſhe was brought home; and ſoon after that, having a certificate of her caſe from the pariſh prieſt and magiſtrates of Spa, ſhe likewiſe was put under my care, and ſhe had the good fortune to be perfectly cured in a few weeks.

CLAUDE de GRAND, maſter baker in Spa, jumping backwards laſt Chriſtmas from a high barrel, lit on a piece of wood which bent the great toe of his right foot to his ſhin, making the tendons crack like a piſtol; his foot and ancle immediately ſwelled, growing gradually bigger and bigger, with an increaſing ſeverity of of pain. Since laſt April he did not, to his knowledge, ſleep one quarter of an hour in any one day or night. The agonizing tortures he endured, notwithſtanding the beſt aſſiſtance, were infinitely beyond either deſcription or conception: it gave him no other idea than that of bars of red-hot iron in the very marrow of his bones, night and day; and had he not, he ſays, had the benefit of a ſtrictly religious education, he could not have been reſtrained a thouſand times from putting an end to his exhauſted life.

When he was brought into my houſe he exhibited ſuch a picture of diſtreſs, goodneſs, and extreme ſuffering, that the nobility inſiſted immediately on my doing every thing in my power to relieve him. His foot and ancle were ſwelled to a moſt monſtrous degree, the ſkin ſeemed, and really was almoſt as hard as a bull's hide, and of a blueiſh red, or black colour. The foot and ancle were inwardly full of long fiſtulous ulcers, which poured out bloody, offenſive, thin ſharp matter; and the miſerable man had ſo ſwarthy and morbid a look, that his whole frame ſeemed contaminated with the deadly mortification already begun in his foot and leg.

From the judicious uſe of the knife, however, and powerful applications, the parts put on a better appearance, and his pain abated after the very firſt day; and in a week, Lady Spencer and the good Marquis, who, anxious for the poor man's recovery, frequently attended the dreſſings, were aſtoniſhed at the change; the gangrenous appearance, hardneſs and ſwelling were almoſt quite gone, the ſkin being now wrinkled and looſe, and the matter tolerably good. We remained at Spa another week, and when he was diſcharged, he was totally free from pain, had got another countenance and complexion, and walked before his noble benefactors briſkly, and even without any aſſiſtance whatever.

The WIFE of JEAN de MARTEAU, of Heſtraument, near Spa, aged thirty-three years, very ſlender and delicate, was delivered, piecemeal, in the courſe of twenty-four hours, of her firſt child. For fourteen days after ſhe lay weak and motionleſs as one dead. The pain ſhe ſuffered was conſtant and ſevere. In time, however, her inward bodily pains wore off; but as they decreaſed, her limbs waſted, grew dead and uſeleſs. They became at length ſo intirely paralytic, cold and inſenſible, that both hands, arms, feet, and legs, might be burned, pinched, or pricked with a pin, without her being ſenſible of it. Mrs. de Marteau had had the advice and aſſiſtance of ſix phyſicians, had been at Liege, and lately at Vervier in a doctor's houſe ſix weeks, but all without receiving the leaſt benefit.

When ſhe was brought to my houſe her huſband carried her, and ſhe appeared to the great perſonages who did me the honour of being preſent, as weak, helpleſs, and unable to ſupport herſelf, as a ſilk thread. Her arms, hands, legs, and feet were all of a blueiſh red colour, contracted, pined, diſtorted, as cold as lead, and ſhe had been in this ſtate about ſeven months.

We all thought the caſe a hopeleſs one; but encouraged with the ſucceſs of my operations in caſes ſomewhat ſimilar, my noble viſitors ordered that 20 guines ſhould

ſhould be given to defray the expence of medicines, &c. that ſhould be neceſſary in attempting the cure of this poor woman. Every thing went on well, inſomuch that at the expiration of one week ſhe could ſtand ſtraight up by taking hold of her huſband's two hands; and however incredible or impoſſible it may now appear, at the end of the ſecond week, which was the time that the Nobility and myſelf were to leave the Spa, ſhe was ſo ſtrong and well recovered, that ſhe walked about my principal room, before the ſame great perſonages, aſſiſted only by the fingers of one of her huſband's hands, being entirely free from pain, feeling ſtrong, and all her limbs having fully recovered their natural heat and perſpiration.

That I may not be too tireſome to thoſe who happily are not intereſted in theſe matters, I will mention only one cure more, but that a very extraordinary one.

The WIFE of ANTOINE TAHAN, painter in Old Spa, aged 39, in the beginning of the third month of her laſt pregnancy, loſt ſuddenly the uſe of her right hand and arm; and three weeks after, had the misfortune of an almoſt fatal miſcarriage. Of this, however, ſhe recovered very well; but her paralytic hand and arm remained exactly the ſame.

She had applied for charity to the Rt. Hon. Lady Spencer, and her Ladyſhip had the goodneſs to bring her to me. The palſy was by this time ſo confirmed, that ſhe was inſenſible of pain in her hand when cut, pricked with a pin, or burnt; the whole limb was conſtantly as cold as lead, (even in that hot ſeaſon) and her fingers were ſo faſt clenched and contracted, that her huſband with his ſtrength was not able to open or ſtraighten them, and the whole limb was conſiderably ſmaller than the other. Notwithſtanding the caſe was a very bad one, having been declared incurable, and the woman abandoned by the two phyſicians who had preſcribed for her from the beginning, yet being willing to try what could be done in a caſe in which the benevolent Counteſs had ſo humanely intereſted herſelf, I gave a powerful nervous ætherial medicine inwardly, and a reſtorative vivyfying perpetual bath, (to be worn on her hand and wriſt day and night in a large bladder) and deſired her to return in three days, in order to have the parts pervaded with the moſt powerful ætherial frictions, &c.

She came accordingly the third day, and went through the operations in the preſence of Lord and Lady Spencer, and Marcſchale du Muy. Her conſtitution being warmed and invigorated, and the parts properly prepared for the influx of the blood and animal ſpirits through the arteries and nerves, by the medicines, applications, and regimen ſhe had obſerved for the three preceding days, the operations had their deſired effect: for in about forty minutes the blood and ſpirits having forced their way ſo as to animate the muſcles to their natural functions—ſpaſms and tenſions went off, her fingers became ſtraight, warm and pliant, the circulations moſt genial and copious; and in a word, the cure was perfectly completed in the preſence, and to the great aſtoniſhment and ſatisfaction of thoſe noble perſonages. As to the woman herſelf, ſhe burſt into tears of amazement and joy, and exclaimed, "Monſieur le Medicin eſt le bon Dieu, ou le Diable," that the Doctor who had performed ſo wonderful a cure, muſt either be a god or a devil.

In order to prevent any relapſe, the medicines, balſamic bath, and reoſtrative regimen were continued; and ſhe was directed to return the third day following to have a partial operation repeated. At the time appointed ſhe came in a new gown and apron, which in the courſe of thoſe three days ſhe had made with her own hands, and although ſhe continued to have the uſe of that hand and arm as well as of the other, yet I thought it prudent to pervade it once more with the propoſed influences, ſimilar to thoſe which had already been uſed.

As

At the end of this, the final operation, the Prince of Heſſe, the Archbiſhop, and other great perſonages, who had done me the high honour of being preſent, expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction; and as the woman was now to be diſcharged, they had the goodneſs to enable her to begin the world anew, and to live more comfortably than ſhe had ever before done: for her Grace the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, Lady Spencer, and Lady Harriet Spencer, firſt giving her each a guinea, were followed by the Engliſh, French, Ruſſian, Poliſh, and German nobility, and every one of the GREAT PERSONAGES who filled the ſpacious apartment the operation was performed in, at the Chateau de Limbourg, the whole of which I occupied during my reſidence at the German Spa.

Theſe men, women, and boys, being now (by the generous bounty of Lord and Lady Spencer) completely new cloathed, and having had money given them to begin the world afreſh; I thought it right to aſſemble them altogether at one time, and to requeſt the honour of their benefactors to look at them once more at my houſe.

How different were theſe latter, from former ſcenes! inſtead of poverty, diſeaſe, decrepitude, and wretchedneſs, we now beheld health, gratitude, and joy ſmiling in every countenance. This, indeed, was a heavenly ſight. It was a picture of beneficence which angels muſt applaud, and the great GOD of the univerſe himſelf approve! All the noble perſonages who were preſent expreſſed the higheſt and moſt perfect ſatisfaction, and the looks of the poor, but now happy people uttered the moſt expreſſive thanks: and while they were beſtowing the hearty benedictions, Lady Spencer, with ineffable ſweetneſs, and with tears of delight, turning from the company, exclaimed, "Is it poſſible that they can be the ſame creatures! How much true pleaſure may thus be purchaſed at a ſmall expence!" Here birth, beauty, and benevolence, exalted each the other: here nobility, true nobility! was diſplayed in its higheſt privileges, and in its loveliſt luſtre! This was the trueſt and the wiſeſt improvement of riches; it was carrying them in their boſoms through time, and ſecuring the cordial poſſeſſion of them at the hour of death, when neither gold nor temporal honours can ſatisfy or avail,—and when even time itſelf ſhall be no more.——The following is the certificate which thoſe noble perſonages wrote and ſubſcribed with their own hands, at the end of the above liſt of cures which was laid before them in manuſcript.

Vu, & certifié, par nous, comme trés véritable, & s'etant paſſe ſous nos yeux, dans un intervalle très-court, qui fait honneur aux connoiſſances, au zele, & à l'bua manitè du Dr. Graham. Fait a Spa, le 13 *Aout*, 1779.

FREDERICK, P. D. HESSE.
D'ANDLAU DE CHALON.
DE LISLE.
LE DUC DE COIGNY.
POLASTRON COMTESSE JULES DE [POLIGNAC.
G. SPENCER.
G. DEVONSHIRE.
LE MIS DE SERENT.
LOUIS JER. EV. DE SISTERON.
F. CLERMONT.
LE COMTE JULES DE POLIGNAC.
L'ABBE DE BALIVIERE.
SPENCER.

As the nobility, gentry, &c. who reſort to Bath, come from moſt parts of this iſland of Great-Britain, Dr. Graham has thought it beſt to extract the following cures, from a great number of ſimilar ones, which he had the happineſs to perform, under GOD! during his reſidencies in the various places of England and Scotland, that the nobility and gentry who come from thoſe parts may eaſily, if they pleaſe, enquire into the truth of them, as Dr. G. hopes that every one of the perſons are now alive and well.

BRIDGE-STREET TERRACE, BATH,
MAY 13th, 1790.

TO THE

DISEASED and LAME.

IN compaſſion to the afflicted of his Fellow-creatures, as much as for his own pleaſure and emolument, Dr. GRAHAM, from Edinburgh, is happy to find that the prejudices againſt him, which aroſe partly from ignorance, and partly from envious and intereſted inſinuations, are now in a great meaſure effectually removed, by the great number of aſtoniſhing and very important cures which Dr. Graham, under GOD, has wrought ſince his late arrival in Bath, in the courſe of eight months.

The very extraordinary and ſtriking cures which he has here lately performed on many genteel and delicate perſons, whoſe names and caſes never will be made public, as well as the great number of thoſe whoſe names, caſes, and cures, have by their own deſire been announced in the public papers, from motives of hearty gratitude to the Doctor, and of Chriſtian humanity towards the diſeaſed and afflicted of their fellow-creatures, have effectually baniſhed that deaf and ſtiff-necked tyrant PREJUDICE, and removed the veil from the eyes and hearts of many well-meaning virtuous perſons, who, though labouring under diſeaſes, pains, lameneſs, and weakneſſes, which theſe famous Bath Waters, and the advice and medicines of the firſt and moſt famous of the medical faculty could not remove, were yet kept back from applying to Dr. Graham, whoſe regular medical education, and very ſucceſsful practice among the firſt Nobility of theſe kingdoms, as well as among the middle and lower claſſes, for 25 years paſt, is ſo well known, that theſe facts cannot be denied by even envy, jealouſy, or malevolence themſelves; ſo that with malignant induſtry they were forced to inflame and to exhibit the whims and fancies of his former life.

Dr. Graham looks back with regret at the reprehenſible extravagances which youth, and a ſingularly warm and eccentric imagination, uncurbed and undirected by true Chriſtianity! formerly led him into; but now he felicitates himſelf, and congratulates mankind, that his natural and acquired abilities, and his very long and extenſive experience as a Phyſician, are now by the Grace of GOD! thrown into the channel of public utility, and that the thoughtleſs youth, and ardent meridian of his life, are now happily ſucceeded, tempered, and ripened by the mild ſerenity of an evening natural, and of the ever orient intellectual Sun.

Among many other great cures of PALSIES, GOUTS, RHEUMATISMS, NERVOUS WEAKNESSES, SCURVIES, LEPROSIES, SCROPHULAS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE MALADIES, BILIOUS DISORDERS, Indigeſtions, and Bowel and Bladder Complaints, and total Lameneſſes, which Dr. Graham has cured, he is permitted and deſired to make the following (among many others) public for the general good.

To Dr. GRAHAM, *Bridge-Street Terrace*, BATH.

"SIR,

"After hearty thankfulneſs to Almighty GOD! for my very great cure, I am at a loſs to ſay whether gratitude to you, or Chriſtian humanity towards my Fellow-creatures who are ſimilarly afflicted, is the chief motive of my publiſhing my caſe and cure to the world in this public, though brief manner.

"For more than three years I had been afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Humour in my blood, which very greatly impaired my general health,—but it appeared chiefly in my left leg: but twelve months ago, in conſequence of a great and ſudden chill, a ſevere and moſt dangerous fever came on, which completely ſettled the ſcorbutick humour in that leg;—for it ſwelled, was diſcoloured, and broke out into a very troubleſome ulcer.

"The ſea air and water at Weymouth laſt ſummer, and all the medicines and applications which I there, and in London, and at Bath, anxiouſly and perſeveringly made uſe of, produced very little or no benefit. For when I applied to you this winter, my leg was exceedingly ſwelled, inflamed, hard, and diſcoloured; the ſores were foul and eating, and the diſcharge of matter ill-conditioned and offenſive; my fleſh waſted, my healthy colour was loſt, and the pain, BURNING HEAT and ITCHING, were ſo very intolerably great, that I often lay for hours crying and ſcreaking out with the agony. In a word, Sir, no caſe of the kind, in my opinion, could be more obſtinate,—none more deſperate.

"In a few months, however, by diligently taking your medicines, and ſtrictly uſing the outward applications which you gave me and preſcribed, I have the very great happineſs of aſſuring you and the public, that my leg is now quite well, and the intolerable itching is quite gone; the obſtinate ulcers are perfectly healed up; and my fleſh, general health, and ſpirits, are all wonderfully recovered; and this very great and important cure I attribute entirely to you, next to the goodneſs of GOD. And am, Sir, &c.

ELIZ. GAINSBOROUGH.

Brock-ſtreet, near the Creſcent, Bath, March 18th, 1790."

To Dr. JAMES GRAHAM, *Bridge-ſtreet, Bath.*

"SIR,

"Regard to you, and compaſſion to thoſe who may be ſuffering excruciating pain and lameneſs as I lately did, induce me to make this publick acknowledgledgment to you, and to point out to them where they may moſt likely obtain a perfect cure, as I have done, thanks be to GOD!

"After having been long ſeverely tormented with the Gout, the diſeaſe fell entirely into my legs about a year and a half ago; ſwelling them to a moſt monſtrous ſize,—breaking out into no leſs than ſix and thirty holes, wounds, or ulcers, and yet notwithſtanding the diſcharge, was attended with ſuch violent inflammation, pain, and ſo very intolerable and firy an itching, day and night, that my life was almoſt inſupportable, the great drops of ſweat would roll down my face, and I was ready to faint away, though naturally a ſtrong man. Indeed the itching was far more tormenting and unbearable than the gout itſelf.——Even Turner's Cerate, &c. I could not bear; and all the inward medicines, and outward applications that I uſed, and the beſt advices of the Faculty, were of very little or no ſervice to me.

"In

" In this desperate and most lamentable condition I applied to you, and in a short time you have, under GOD! totally removed the inflammation, the swelling, the pain, and the INSUFFERABLE ITCHINGS,—most soundly healed up every one of the sores or ulcers, and restored me to my usual good health; so that I am now perfectly easy and sound, and I walk about and follow my business.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

" *No.* 6, *Peter-street, near St. James's-Parade, Bath, March* 20, 1790."

Mr. WILLIAM MAYO, at Westgate-House, Westgate-buildings, Bath, was suddenly seized (about six months ago) with a most violent Rheumatic Gout in his head, which gradually in a few weeks fell down to his arms, loins, hips, knees, legs, and feet, attended with such constant and excruciating pain, swelling, and total lameness, as to confine him to his bed for two months, and for a month more he was not able to walk across the room without crutches.—When he applied to Dr. Graham, he was so exceedingly weak and crippled, his knee, legs, and feet, so prodigiously swelled and painful, and his general health so bad, and all the other advice and medicines which he had used so useless, that himself, wife, family, and friends, did not expect that ever he would get the better of so severe and confirmed a disorder: nevertheless, by GOD's blessing on the medicines, regimen, and applications which the Doctor prescribed, he has made so compleat a cure of him in about a month, that the monstrous swelling, pains, and lameness are removed; his former healthy looks and general health are established; he walks about briskly as usual,—and his friends who had not seen him for a few months are so astonished that they can scarcely believe him to be the same person.

Major FORBES of the 29th regiment, about three years ago, after a long and severe complaint which had preyed a good deal on his nerves and spirits, was struck in an instant with an universal dead palsy, which entirely deprived him of the use of all his limbs. The Major's head was particularly affected; his speech was taken away; he could neither articulate words, nor connect ideas; and his memory, and indeed all the faculties of both body and mind, were lost. He was confined to his bed nigh two years, unable to turn or to help himself on any occasion. In this deplorable, this hopeless, and helpless condition, did this worthy and truly respectable gentleman apply to Dr. G. His legs were swelled to a monstrous size; he was agitated and debilitated with spasms and convulsions; and his appetite and spirits were extremely bad. The advice of the best physicians in London, and the virtues of the most powerful medicines, had hitherto availed nothing; but the Major finding considerable benefit from the very first use of Dr. G's medicines, &c. wisely and resolutely persisted in their use for about six weeks; and this brave officer has now recovered the use of all his limbs, his speech, and indeed all his faculties. At the end of the first three weeks he joyfully hung up in Dr. G's house both his crutches as most honourable trophies. He now eats, drinks, sleeps, and walks pretty well; is free from all pain, weakness, and from the swellings of his legs, and he has actually embarked to join his regiment, and to serve, he says, with double ardour and thankfulness, his country, and his most gracious King!—— That the above is a true state of my case, and of the great benefit I have received by Dr. Graham's medicines and advice, is attested by me

JOHN FORBES, Major 29th Reg.

No. 1, *Silver-street, Golden-Square, London, May* 10.

Miss

Miſs PAPPS, about 21 years of age, is now moſt compleatly cured (by the medicines and means which Dr. Graham has preſcribed and applied for that purpoſe) of a dead Palſy and moſt ſevere periodical Spaſms and Convulſions, which had totally deprived her of the uſe of her limbs for near two years. Miſs Papps's limbs, from the middle of her body downwards, were cold, dead, and inſenſible like death itſelf, and ſhe was repeatedly every day afflicted with ſpaſms, drawings, or convulſions, ſo odd and ſevere, that they would draw her down from the ſeat of the coach or chair, upon the floor in a moment, and were ſo violent that three or four people could not prevent them, or keep her on her ſeat.—This very amiable young lady had the advice of the beſt phyſicians in London, and was at Bath, bathing and drinking theſe waters, and uſing medicines, &c. by the advice of the phyſicians, for ſix months, without any ſort of relief; but now by Dr. G's advice, medicines and applications, Miſs Papps is moſt perfectly cured, has laid aſide her crutches, and for many months paſt has walked as well, and enjoys as good health and ſpirits as any perſon in Great-Britain. The truth of this very great and wonderful cure is perfectly well known to ſeveral hundreds of the friends and acquaintance of this reſpectable family, who will have the goodneſs to certify any reſpectful enquirer at Mr. Papps's, No. 74, Baſinghall-ſtreet, behind the Guildhall, London.

Mrs. DYKE, No. 4, Balance-ſtreet, near the Riding-School, Bath, was for many months afflicted with a bilious diſorder, which occaſioned the moſt violent pain in her ſtomach, total loſs of appetite and of digeſtion, every thing being vomited, or turned ſour; and her fleſh ſo much waſted, that life was a burden to her; and having applied in vain to the principal medical gentlemen of Bath, ſhe deſpaired of cure, and reſigned herſelf to the will of GOD;—but happily, by taking Dr. Graham's medicines, and ſtrictly following his regimen and advice, Mrs. Dyke is now in a few weeks moſt perfectly cured of all her very ſevere and obſtinate complaints, and has recovered her appetite—eaſy ſound digeſtion,—healthy, firm, florid fleſh, ſtrength and ſpirits, as ever ſhe enjoyed in her life.

Mr. JOSEPH POW, carpenter, No. 8, Murford-ſtreet, near Daſh's Riding-School, Upper Bath, having had two fits of the Gout ſince laſt May, gradually declined into the moſt deplorable condition of weakneſs; for, by the total loſs of appetite, and an extreme averſion to even the ſmell of victuals,—pain, weight, and oppreſſion at his ſtomach, and region of the liver,—a conſtant ſpitting, and daily waſting away of fleſh and ſpirits, he became emaciated to a ſkeleton.

He had the advice of two eminent Bath phyſicians, took three vomits,—bitter medicines, &c. and drank the warm Bath waters, all without touching the root or cauſe of his malady, and without any real benefit,—when recommended by a patient whom Dr. G. had cured, he conſulted him; and in a very few weeks, by GOD's bleſſing! on the medicines and advices which Dr. Graham gave him, he is now freed from every complaint, has perfectly recovered his appetite, fleſh, ſpirits, and ſtrength, and works at his buſineſs as uſual.

Mr. Pow voluntarily deſired his great cure to be made public, for the information and encouragement of all perſons ſimilarly afflicted.

Mr. SHIPWAY, No. 10, Balance-ſtreet, above the New-Rooms, Bath, in conſequence of a ſevere cold, and dangerous inflammation of his bowels, coſtiveneſs, and a ſcorbutic habit of body, his legs, ancles, and inſtep ſwelled ſo much as to hang over his ſhoes. This gradually degenerated into a compleat and confirmed Dropſy of the whole body. His belly was ſwelled to a great ſize; a yellow jaundice ſeemed coming on; whatever he ate or drank ſeemed to paſs no lower than his ſtomach; he was conſtantly, eſpecially after eating, ſo blown up, pained, oppreſſed

and

and ſwelled, that he could not breathe, nor be at reſt. He had the beſt advices and medicines of two of the principal phyſicians of Bath, without any benefit:—and having ſeen ſeveral perſons die of the Dropſy, he himſelf had no hopes of recovery. Nevertheleſs, in this hopeleſs and deſperate condition, by the Divine Bleſſing, on taking Dr. GRAHAM's medicines, and ſtrictly following all his advices, he was perfectly cured of the Dropſy in about three weeks, and has now recovered a clear healthy complexion; eats, drinks, and ſleeps well: is in perfect ſpirits and ſtrength, and follows his buſineſs with alacrity as uſual.

Mr. PETER ANDREWS, hardware and toyman, middle of Broad-ſtreet, Bath, having attended the funeral of a child, the ſon of one of his particular acquaintance, was next day obſerved to look moſt ſhockingly, complained of violent pain all over him, and was ſo very weak that he could ſcarcely walk up or down ſtairs. Alternately he ſhivered with icy cold, and burned with intenſe heat. He found his throat beginning to grow ſore. In a few hours he could not ſwallow but with very great pain and difficulty. Dr. G. enquired where Mr. Andrews had been the day before; he told him, "only ſo far as the church-yard in the ſame coach with the corpſe of a child, who had died of a putrid ſore throat, and that its mother was ill of the ſame diſeaſe." Dr. G. found that no time was to be loſt, for his throat was ſwelled and ſpotted to a moſt alarming degree. His voice was totally altered. In order that he might eagerly and implicitly comply with all Dr. G's directions, he told him what he really believed would happen, namely, that in twelve hours more he would be dead. He himſelf ſaid that he did not expect to live ſo long. Dr. G. immediately gave him proper medicines, and made various powerful applications to his throat, both inwardly and outwardly. In three days the large putrid ſloughs and rotten fleſhy ſubſtances ſeparated, were pulled away, or ſpit out, and Mr. Andrews recovered his voice, ſwallowing, and in every reſpect the moſt perfect health.

Mr. ORCHARD, baker, in Back-ſtreet, near St. James's-Parade, Bath, had been afflicted with a ſhortneſs of breathing and an almoſt continual cough for upwards of thirty years, eſpecially on taking cold, or in very raw cold weather; he had frequently a pain in his ſide, like a ſtitch; ſpit a great deal of tough phlegm and groſs matter. His difficulty of breathing was ſuch as to bring on weakening ſweats; and in walking he was obliged very often to ſtop and pant through the exceeding ſhortneſs of his breath.

Mr. Orchard was likewiſe troubled with frequent ſickneſs at his ſtomach and retching; his nights were very reſtleſs, ſometimes awakening ſuddenly almoſt hoa ked with phlegm, and coughed ſo ſeverely as frequently to occaſion bleeding at the noſe, and profuſe ſweats. Dreſſing and undreſſing too, was attended with great difficulty and fatigue.

In this melancholy and almoſt hopeleſs condition, Mr. Orchard applied to Dr. G. Convinced from much experience in ſuch caſes, of the certain, nay almoſt infallible good effects of his medicines and methods of cure, Dr. G. undertook him with the moſt cordial aſſurance; (notwithſtanding he had tried every thing that is uſed in ſuch caſes with little or no benefit,) the very firſt day he became Dr. G's patient, the relief he found was very great:—he had an excellent night—he awoke refreſhed, ſpit freely and eaſily—breathed much eaſier—and found his cough was leſs troubleſome; and in ſhort, by continuing Dr. G's Ætherial Medicines, and Balſamic Eſſences, for a few weeks, he obtained a degree of relief beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations, ſleeping ſound and eaſy, and continuing ſo free from pain

and

and oppreſſion, and to breathe ſo eaſily, as to be able to walk even ſix or eight miles at once, without the leaſt difficulty.——With Mr. Orchard's permiſſion, Dr. G. has the pleaſure of making this extraordinary cure public.

To Dr. GRAHAM, at his Houſe, No. 11, Bridge-Street-Terrace, Bath.

"SIR, Dec. 21ſt, 1789.

"From motives of gratitude to you for the very great and perfect Cure which you have, under GOD! performed on me, and of Chriſtian compaſſion and duty towards the diſeaſed and afflicted of my fellow-creatures, I am induced voluntarily to make my late caſe and cure publick for their encouragement.

"Near eight years ago, in conſequence I think of having violently over-heated my blood by walking, I was ſeized with large outward piles, and a moſt extremely violent, unſufferable, and almoſt perpetual itching, rawneſs, burning heat, and ſcurf, on all the lower parts of my body; and this very ſharp, fiery, ſcorbutic or leprous humour broke out in my arm, near the elbow-joint, and wept or run ſo much as to wet through my ſhirt daily; and was alſo attended with the moſt intolerable itching. In this diſtreſſed, and I may ſay hopeleſs ſtate day and night, my life became painful and burdenſome to me, not only from the conſtantly painful violence of the diſorder, but from the ſevere ſhocks which my conſtitution had received from the violent mercurial and other medicines, &c. which I had taken and applied to no good purpoſe.

In ſhort,—after having been thus ſeverely afflicted for more than ſeven years,—having been under the care of three Medical Gentlemen of eminence in Bath,—having long uſed the Bath waters inwardly and outwardly, and ſeveral other very ſtrong courſes and preſcriptions,—encouraged by ſome great Cures which you had to my knowledge wrought in this city, I applied to you,—and I have the very great happineſs thus publickly to declare, that you have made a moſt ſound and perfect cure of me in a few weeks; being now, I thank GOD! as eaſy, ſound, healthy, and happy, as ever I was in my whole life. I am, Sir,

Your very much obliged ſervant,

BENJAMIN DYKE,

Brazier, &c. Broad-ſtreet, Bath."

The SON of Mr. WM. STALLARD, on the Upper Borough-Walls, the third door left hand from the Market-place, Bath, is now reſtored to clear and perfect ſight and ſtrength of his Left Eye, and to good bodily health, by the bleſſing of GOD! on the means which Dr. GRAHAM, of Bridge-ſtreet, has preſcribed and applied, in the courſe of three weeks, after he had been more than three months conſtantly under the care of one of the principal Medical Practitioners in Bath, without receiving any benefit, and when his parents had reaſon to dread the total loſs of that moſt delicate and moſt precious organ.

The caſe was a moſt ſevere and obſtinate inflammation, with filmy ſpecks on the ſight,—a great ſwelling and diſcolouration of the eye-lids and laſhes, and ſo great a weakneſs, that he could neither open his eye nor bear the light. His general health was alſo greatly impaired and debilitated. But now being reſtored to perfect clearneſs and ſtrength of ſight, and of all the external parts of the eye, and to good bodily health and ſpirits, his parents deſire to make this happy cure publick for the general good of their fellow-creatures.

Mrs. HANNAH BRIGHT, wife of Mr. Bright, gardener, oppoſite the Fox, in Holloway, Bath, by a violent exertion and ſtrain, half a year ago, brought on a profuſe vomiting of blood, which returned every now and then to the greateſt danger of her life, becauſe her brother had died of a ſimilar caſe, and ſhe could

obtain

obtain no cure in Bath till ſhe applied to Dr. GRAHAM; for even the day ſhe firſt applied to him vaſt quantities of blood guſhed or was eaſily coughed up. But by taking Dr. G.'s medicines, and following his advices for a week or two, ſhe has never from the firſt moment of uſing them had any, not even the ſmalleſt return of the very dangerous complaint, and is now as ſtrong, freſh-coloured, and healthy as ever ſhe was in her life,—and deſires her aſtoniſhingly ſpeedy and great cure to be made publick.

As theſe publick acknowledgements and teſtimonies of Dr. G.'s ſuperior medical abilities do him ſo much real honour, they demand his publick and heartieſt thanks, which he here reſpectfully preſents to the noble Perſonages, and to each individual Lady and Gentleman who now and heretofore have voluntarily done him ſo much honour.

Beſides the above, and the great number of extraordinary cures which have formerly appeared in the Bath Papers, which have been wrought by Dr. Graham during his reſidence in Bath this winter, he has had the honour and happineſs of performing a much greater number of very great cures here that have never been printed, but which are very well known to the inhabitants of this city in general, and thankfully acknowledged by the patients themſelves in the reſpective circles of their friends.

Thoſe perſons whoſe caſes have baffled the moſt eminent of the Faculty, and who wiſh for a ſafe, ſpeedy, and perfect Cure of the Palſy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Scurvy, Leproſy, Scrophula, Bilious and Nervous Diſorders, as the reſpective nature of their caſes will admit, ſhould be ſpeedy in their application to Dr. G. and not loſe this favourable opportunity, which they may with anguiſh regret when too late, and which they may never more be bleſſed with.

Once more it is earneſtly requeſted that thoſe perſons who labour under any diſeaſe, weakneſs, ſwellings, ſores or lameneſs, in this or in the neighbouring counties, which has baffled the ſkill of other Phyſicians or Surgeons, will be very ſpeedy in their applications to Dr. Graham, as he purpoſes very ſoon to return to Edinburgh; for if this great opportunity of being cured be neglected, they may regret with unavailing anguiſh of heart, that perhaps the only perſon in the world who could have reſtored them to perfect health, ſoundneſs, and ſtrength, is then 500 miles diſtant from them, without the intention of ever viſiting again this famous city.

*** *It is hoped that humanity and Chriſtian love will induce thoſe perſons who enjoy the great bleſſing of health and ſtrength, into whoſe hands this addreſs may come—to give or ſend it to the diſeaſed, lame, and afflicted, to whom it may be of real and moſt eſſential ſervice.*

FINIS.

COLL. REG. MED. LOND.
MDXVIII
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Alf. J. Downey. Del et Sculpt
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